December 12, 1771. NUMB. 2242.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE of Auguſt 22.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

NOTHING is more ſcandalous when the diſtreſſes of this unfortunate country are talked of, than to ſay our neighbours are in a worſe condition than ourſelves. Such a conſolation is perfectly ſimilar to the comfort which was once offered to a confined debtor, who was deſired not to mind his misfortunes, becauſe an intimate acquaintance of his, lately convicted of a highway robbery, was then ordered for ſpeedy execution.

It is the great misfortune of the French to ſuffer for the guilt of their forefathers; their liberty is loſt, and their ſituation is beyond the reach of relief. But the caſe is widely different with the people of Great-Britain; they are free, and have a right to expect, nay, to require, that their public concerns ſhall be conducted in the manner moſt likely to promote their evident proſperity. If this is not done, it is their right to interpoſe for the diſmiſſion, controul, or even puniſhment of Miniſters, whoſe negligence, or whoſe tyranny, endangered the public happineſs of the kingdom. Miſmanagement in other countries is no excuſe for miſmanagement in this, nor can the miſeries of any neighbouring nation ever afford ſatisfaction to the benevolent boſom of an Engliſhman.

But though we have heard ſo much about the diſtreſſes of other nations, it does not, from the conduct of any, if we except only the people of France, appear that our neighbours are really in a deplorable ſtate. Ten years are elapſed ſince the concluſion of the late peace, and the Manilla Ranſom is yet unpaid. Nay, Portugal, the creature of our hands, the dependent upon our immediate bounty, violates her treaties with us, and promotes her own partial intereſts, at the notorious expence of her Protector. Whatever the real ſituation of our neighbours, therefore, may be, it is obvious that they entertain no very high idea of ours, or they would not thus hazard a rupture with us, in the open face of Europe. As to France, ſhe is a known deceiver in politics, and has often meditated a blow againſt this kingdom, when ſhe herſelf appeared to be undone. Who that knows any thing of hiſtory, can be ignorant how Lewis the Fourteenth kept the united univerſe at bay, when ſeemingly tottering on the verge of deſtruction; and found continual reſources within himſelf to baffle the utmoſt efforts of his enemies. Let us think of theſe things, and let us alſo recollect, that notwithſtanding the preſent imaginary ruin of the French, they have been ſome time induſtriouſly collecting a force at the Iſland of Mauritius, which is probably intended for a more important purpoſe than a ſettlement on Madagaſcar, though even a ſettlement on Madagaſcar is a circumſtance which we ſhould prevent by every means in our power. Portugal above all things requires our particular attention; their proceedings have of late been uniformly injurious to us in a variety of ways, and as ungratefully favourable to the trade of our enemies; ſo that if we ſhould be again plunged into another war, there can be no foundation for ſuppoſing ſhe will not take an active part againſt us. In all other parts of Europe we are wholly without a friend, but ſuch as we muſt purchaſe on terms manifeſtly prejudicial; at the ſame time that diſcontent is raging in England, Ireland, and America; that our affairs are in an evident ſtate of diſorder in the Eaſt-Indies, that population is declining from the inſupportable weight of taxes, and the whole ſyſtem of national reſource greatly impaired, ſo as to leave us almoſt hopeleſs in the future day of exigence.

This picture, Mr. Printer, is no flattering repreſentation of our comparative ſuperiority in the political ballance of Europe; and ſhould animate us to the utmoſt exertions, in order, as much as poſſible, to become prepared for the hour of calamity.---But inſtead of turning their labours to theſe eſſential objects of national felicity, the ſole ſtruggle of our Patriots is to harraſs the Adminiſtration; every truly great principle of public good is ſacrificed to perſonal reſentment, or intereſted ambition, and inſtead of complaining that Government does no more for our preſervation, it is really ſurpriſing how, amidſt the endleſs wantonneſs of oppoſition, they have been able to do ſo much.---The whole buſineſs of Parliament is now a private quarrel about places; the Seſſions opens, and the Miniſter is attacked; the attack produces a defence; the defence opens freſh ſources of accuſation, and the Prorogation arrives before any thing of conſequence can poſſibly be done for the real advantage of the people.

From the ſpecimens which we have received of Lord North's abilities ſince his appointment to the Treaſury, in re-eſtabliſhing an intercourſe with America; in abrogating Parliamentary Privilege to the ſervants of Members; in electing Repreſentatives during the periods of receſs, and in regulating the mode of deciding upon conteſted Elections, the moſt flattering conſequences are to be expected; if he is only allowed what the Sportſmen term *fair play*, by the Hounds of Oppoſition. But if he is to be *run down* the inſtant he ſuggeſts any meaſure for the general welfare, or to be eternally purſued with a perſonal cry, merely *becauſe* he is a *Miniſter*, it will not be in his power, it will not be in any Miniſter's power, treated thus unfairly, to retrieve our finances from confuſion.---An Adminiſtration there *muſt* be, and oppoſition for the ſake of oppoſition, may make the government cautious not to give any *new* cauſe of complaint; yet it will wholly incapacitate the ſervants of the Crown, from effectually eſtabliſhing the ſecurity of the People.

The determination with reſpect to General Warrants, Mr. Printer, is univerſally conſidered as an important acquiſition in the favour of Liberty, yet is by no means ſo eſſentially valuable to the ſubject, as the abrogation of Parlimentary Privilege in caſes of debt.---An individual ſuffered perhaps occaſionally by General Warrants, but thouſands were hourly injured by the privilege, in caſes of debt.---And it is really ſurprizing, that the preſent reign ſhould be conſidered as oppreſſive by popular declaimers, ſince no period in our Hiſtory can ſhew more inſtances of exalted attention to the public freedom.---It is faſhionable to celebrate the late Prince, by way of reflecting on his ſucceſſor, but good and venerable as George the Second really was, were the Judges made independent in his time?---Were General Warrants pronounced illegal in his time?---Was Parliamentary Privilege contracted in his time, or was the Preſs in his time tolerated with a licence unlimited? Our Patriots will feel the force of theſe Queſtions, whatever Anſwer they may think proper to make, and I ſhall have juſtice from their hearts, though their tongues may reproach me with being a Miniſterial Hireling.

ARTHUR HASLERIG.

☞ Large CASES for packing Goods, and BLACK LEATHER TRUNKS, to be ſold by D. HALL, at the New Printing-Office.

Philadelphia, October 24, 1771.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of PETER TURNER, ſenior, late of this City, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe that have any Demands, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be paid by

PETER TURNER,)
WILLIAM TURNER,) Executors.
THOMAS TURNER,)

3 *M.*

ROBERT & JOHN PROUD,

At their STORE, in SECOND-STREET, next door above the CHURCH,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A General aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

Cheſter, December 6, 1771.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, on Monday, the 30th day of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, a tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Marlborough, in Cheſter county, bounded by land of Joſeph Parker, deceaſed, by Joſeph Pyle's land, and by Wilmington road, containing 60 acres [illegible] or leſs, with a meſſuage, barn, a thriving young orchard, and other valuable improvements thereon; alſo about 15 acres of wheat in the ground; late the eſtate of Francis Fiſher; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, December 5, 1771.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, two ſervant men, one of them named PHILIP MITCHELL, who ſays he belongs to John Moorhead, living in Antrim townſhip, Cumberland county, which correſponds with a printed advertiſement bearing date October 29, 1771; the other named THOMAS PALMER, and ſays he belongs to Thomas Clifford, Merchant, in Philadelphia. The owners of ſaid ſervants are deſired to come, and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their charges, in 6 weeks from this date, by JOEL WILLIS, Goaler. ¶

Philadelphia County. PURSUANT to an order of Orphan's Court, on Monday, the 6th day of January next, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of 181 acres and a quarter of land, ſituate in New-Hanover townſhip, bounded by the lands now or late of Elias Aſthen, and others; alſo three contiguous tracts or parcels of land together, making in the whole one tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Douglaſs, bounded by lands of Conrad Arnold, Frederick Wambech, George Frack, Henry Neykirk, Peter Levygood, and by the great road leading from Philadelphia to -------, late the eſtate of Frederick Eſhback, late of New-Hanover, yeoman, deceaſed. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by

DAVID LEVY, and)
¶ WILLIAM ANTIS,) Adminiſtrators.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, containing in front, on Vine-ſtreet, 17 feet, and in length or depth, to Wood-ſtreet, 146 feet, whereon is erected a two ſtory brick kitchen. The lot clear of groundrent. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, near the New-Ferry,

‡ MARY ATTMORE.

Fell's-Point, Baltimore, November 12, 1771.

ON Monday, the 16th of December next, will be expoſed for ſale at public vendue, by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, A corner water LOT, on ſaid point, 60 feet front on George-ſtreet, and 128 feet front on Ann's-ſtreet, to the water, whereon is a large brick building, known by the name of Long's warehouſe; alſo a frame building, and part of a wharff, in 15 feet water; the lot and buildings thereon, are the largeſt and beſt calculated for any kind of buſineſs, of any on ſaid place, and the ſubſcriber will obligate himſelf to finiſh the wood-work of a large wharff, which ſhall extend into 18 feet water. Plats of the ſaid lot, buildings and wharff, with the terms of ſale, may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, in Philadelphia; at Mr. Matthias Slough's tavern, in Lancaſter; at Mr. Joſeph Chambers's tavern, in York-Town; at the Coffee-houſe, in Annapolis; at Mr. Little's tavern, in Baltimore, and on the premiſes, by ROBERT LONG. ‡

TEN SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED away, on Saturday, the 30th of November, 1771, from the ſubſcriber, living in Moyamenſing townſhip, a BAY FILLEY, or MARE COLT, about 18 months old, very large of her age, alſo very gentle. Whoever takes up ſaid Filley, and will deliver her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, from ZACHARIAS NIEMAN. §

To be LETT for a TERM of YEARS, and entered on in April next,

THE Merchant-mills, ſaw-mill and plantation, where the ſubſcriber now lives, within two miles of the borough of Wilmington, and on the main body of Brandywine, in a good neighbourhood for wheat or country buſineſs; the mill-houſe is of ſtone, with two pair of mill-ſtones, one whereof French burrs, boulting mills, fans and hoiſtings go by water; ſaid mill was lately repaired, and is in good order, ſufficient to manufacture 2000 buſhels of wheat, or upwards, yearly. The plantation contains 120 acres, 70 cleared, 4 whereof watered meadow, the plowland very good for grain, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 3 rooms on the lower floor, and four above, an excellent well of water at the door, a good frame barn, with three ſtables under it, hayhouſe, and ſundry out-houſes, orchards, &c. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber,

‡ 3 m. VINCENT GILPIN.

Philadelphia, December 12, 1771.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt JOHN KIDD, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe indebted are hereby entreated to make immediate payment; ſhould any neglect this notice, they may expect to be ſued, without reſpect to perſons.

ALEXANDER KIDD,)
AMOS WICKERSHAM,) Adminiſtrators.

Thoſe indebted to KIDD and FORSYTH, are requeſted to make immediate payment to ANDREW FORSYTH, to prevent being ſued, and ſuch as have demands againſt ſaid copartnerſhip, are deſired to bring them in, in order for ſettlement. 6w.

STEPHEN CARMICK,

Has juſt imported, at his STORE, in Water-ſtreet, three doors above Market ſtreet, A large and general ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh, or the uſual credit, *viz.*

SUPERFINE and middling broadcloths, foreſt cloths, ſhaloons, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured coatings and duffils, red, green and white baize, naps, plains, ſpotted ſwanſkins, ſtriped linceys, Indian and roſe blankets, ozenbrigs, heſſens, brown and white Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, ravens duck, dowlas, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, calicoes, muſlins, perſians, ſilk handkerchiefs, checks and ſtripes of all ſorts, cotton holland, writing paper, threads, ſewing ſilk, ſilk and hair, buttons, fuſtians, velvets, jeans, hoſiery, calimancoes of all colours, quality bindings, nails, cutlery, hinges, hammers, neat frying-pans, ſcythes, tin, wire, window glaſs, powder and ſhot, bar lead, painters colours, pins, &c. &c. &c. Dec. 10, 1771.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN VINING, late of Kent County, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment to the Subſcribers, otherwiſe they will be under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of taking legal Steps for the Recovery thereof. And all Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, and they ſhall be paid, by BENJAMIN CHEW, CHARLES RIDGELEY, BENJAMIN WYNKOOP, Executors. 4 *W.*

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtates of MORRIS GRIFFITH, and MARY GRIFFITH, late of Willis-Town, in Cheſter county, deceaſed, by bonds, bills, notes, or book-debts; and thoſe that bought at the vendues, of the executors to ſaid eſtates; are deſired to pay their reſpective debts, to the ſubſcribers, by the firſt day of February next; the delinquents are not to expect any farther notice, nor indulgence, as their obligations will be put in an attorney's hands. And all perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtates, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, by the 12th day of March next enſuing the date hereof, that they may be adjuſted, by

¶ RANDAL MALIN,)
December 5, 1771. JOSEPH WILLIAM,) Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

THE houſe and lot of ground lately occupied by Doctor WILLIAMS, and in which the ſubſcriber kept ſtore, ſituate in Marcus-Hook, oppoſite the Market-houſe, and is the beſt ſtand of any other in the town, for any kind of public buſineſs. The houſe is two ſtories high, well finiſhed, and large enough for almoſt any family, with a good kitchen adjoining; the lot is alſo accommodated with a ſtore houſe for [illegible] and corn. The whole uſually rents for 15l. per annum. The title indiſputable. For further particulars, enquire of RICHARD REIDEY, Eſq; near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, ANDREW FORSYTH.

The ſaid *Forſyth* continues to carry on the ſame buſineſs, lately followed by him and *John Kidd*, at the corner of Race and Second-ſtreets, and ſells, upon the very loweſt terms, all kinds of Weſt-India and grocery goods, ſuch as rum, wine, ſugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, alſpice, ginger, nutmegs, powder, ſhot, &c. &c. &c. and does not doubt but he ſhall give the greateſt ſatisfaction, to thoſe who favour him with their cuſtom. ¶

WAS committed to Carliſle Goal, the following runaway ſervants, viz.

ROBERT PATRICK, about 17 years of age, red haired, and ſays he belongs to Henry Bitting, living near the Great Swamp, in Bucks county.

JOHN GLASS, a Dutch lad, about 22 years of age, ſays he belongs to David Crawford, near Sam's Creek, in Frederick county, Maryland.

PATRICK SULLIVAN, and JOHN HAMERSLEY, adverтiſed by David and John Brown, both of the Forks of the Great Falls, in Baltimore county, Maryland.

Their maſters (if any they have) are deſired to come and pay their coſt, and take them away, in ſix weeks from this date, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, by

December 12, 1771. ROBERT SEMPLE, Goaler.

Alſo, a certain JOHN BAGNELL, who was advertiſed in the Chronicle, by Patrick Ford, Taylor, of Philadelphia. Said Ford is deſired to come, and lay in his charge, otherwiſe he will be releaſed from his confinement, in ten days from the date hereof. ¶ 7ſ 6.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 27th of May laſt, from the ſubſcribers, living in Carliſle, the following Iriſh ſervant men, viz.

WILLIAM KING, a ſtout fellow, about 30 years of age, 6 feet high, ſhort browniſh hair, grey eyed, of a fine complexion, writes a good hand, and may forge a paſs; had on a felt hat, a light cloth-coloured new jacket, with ſleeves, lined with croſs-barred ſtuff, ſtriped linen trowſers, good ſhoes, and round iron buckles, not fellows, a ſmall white flannel waiſtcoat; his right fore finger out of joint, and ſhorter than the other.

MICHAEL STEWART, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a ſtraight ſmart fellow, has black hair, generally clubbed, freſh complexion; had on a hat, newly dyed, lined with white linen, black coat, red breeches, worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings; took with him a rifle gun, 2 feet 10 inches long in the barrel, braſs mounted, had a ſilver thumb-piece, very light and handy; he has a regular diſcharge from the army, which he may paſs by; he and *King* came in together, in June 1770, with Capt. Robert Miller, run away together, and were ſeen at Harris's ferry, on their way to Reading, ſhortly after they went away; and they were ſeen taking ſhallop for New-York.

CHARLES PARKER, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a very lying fellow, and down look, when challenged, marked with the ſmall-pox, has dark curled hair; had on an old ſmall felt hat, flouched down, a fly-made coat, of a dirty blue colour, tow ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, with round braſs buckles, not fellows; took with him an old velvet waiſtcoat, an old nankeen ditto, a pair of blue and white cotton ſtockings; had his right ankle lately ſtrained, and not yet well, can neither read nor write, pretends to talk Dutch.

HENRY DAVIS, run away the 27th of June, 1770, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 30 years of age, pretends to talk Welch, bandy legged, his clothes unknown.

Whoever takes up ſaid fellows, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo as their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‖ 7ſ 6. JOHN GLEN, and ANDREW HOLLMES.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS *ſee the fourth Page.*]

From the LONDON CHRONICLE of Auguſt 24.

To JUNIUS.

Auguſt 14.

HAIL, demon of diſcord, firſt agent for the infernal regions in this diſtinguiſhed iſle! Second to whomſoever thou art, I greet you as the firſt of fiends; yet regardleſs of thy power, from whomſoever derived, I dare thee to the field, thou black and cowardly aſſaſſin of the innocent! Thou who lifteſt thy cowardly hand againſt the firſt on earth, yet, fearful of thyſelf, urgeſt thy next in the liſts of treaſon and ſedition to ſtrike the blow.

Read again thy laſt black production, which breathes treaſon in every line, and in every ſentence declares the traitor and the coward. So much the coward, that thou wilt hide thyſelf from me under thy borrowed name, and pretence of political ſervices to this country, of whoſe laws thou art an outcaſt: And as thou argueſt ſophiſtically on taking away of lives, I tell you, that whenever a hand is lifted againſt an innocent life, the laws of this country holds him innocent who by any means prevents it. It is on this principle, and on thoſe of loyalty, juſtice, and true Patriotiſm, I ſeek you out; and if, finding you, I let you paſs unpuniſhed, may heaven pardon your crimes, and fix them faſt on me! If thoſe, whoſe province it is to protect the innocent, and enforce their country's laws againſt the guilty traitor, are too ſupine and indolent (to call it by no worſe name) I will convince you, that royalty is not without a champion; and as the laws of this country abſolutely permit deciſion by ſingle combat, I challenge you out, and bid you chuſe your weapons. If you are not a coward in thy heart, as much as thy laſt production proves thee, throw aſide the Jeſuitical dreſs, nor ſeek to caſt an odium on the Proteſtant religion, by urging one of its mad Paſtors to do the deed thy coward hand trembling aims at.

Driven to deſpair ſince Grafton took the place thy patron aimed at, thou haſt loſt all hopes of ſucceſs in that way; ſo you try the moſt deſperate means (for your's is the province of a real deſperado) while you amuſed yourſelf and the public about common politics, and only pleaded that the greateſt ſcoundrels ought to enjoy the greateſt places. I ſat unconcerned, even when you urged rebellion; I ſaw ſafety in the ſenſe of the people; nay, I yet ſee ſafety in thy cowardice; but thy treaſonable attempts ſhall not paſs unpuniſhed, if you have ſpirit enough to leave notice of a private appointment, in any way moſt agreeable to yourſelf.

If you ſhall evade me by alledging I am a ſpy, ſet on to find thee out; that I am a placeman, a hireling of party, or a perſon intereſted in what I aim at in a pecuniary way, I will give the lye to them all, and tell you I am independent, which you are not: Nor am I a private aſſaſſin, ſet on by any diſappointed faction, but act from the dictates of conſcience in the cauſe of juſtice, which at preſent ſeems to ſleep, or you could not have reigned ſo long.

I will now aſk the moſt miſguided of the multitude, even thoſe who halloo loudeſt for your party, whether if you had wrote to one of them as you have done to a moſt diſtinguiſhed amiable Prince, whom I cannot mention but with reverence, they would not have applied to Mr. Fielding, or to Braſs Croſby, to ſwear the peace againſt you; or, if you had vilified one of their mothers, as you have done his, whether they would not have challenged you to a trial of the fiſts, which is the weapons I ſuppoſe you would chuſe to meet me with, if you chuſe to meet at all. Your former letters had the appearance of political, but your latter only proclaim you a reviler and an aſſaſſin. Do not let your future proceedings prove you a coward.

You will, perhaps, ſay I have given you foul language. I alledge I have copied your own, when addreſſed to your betters, and I brand you as I think you deſerve; it lies with you to ſhew yourſelf a Gentleman, or that there is a Gentleman in your gang; for I have cauſe to think Junius is a banditti, not one man; if ſo, come forth any one of you that dares avow the ſignature.

But if, deaf to the calls of honour and manhood, you will ſtill lurk in your diſguiſe, whatever you chuſe to ſay of Horne and his or your Colleagues, beware of meddling with the ſacred character of Majeſty, leſt a diſcovery ſhould bring you to the knowledge of

JULLIUS.

CRACOW, Aug. 18.

COLONEL Drewitz demanded yeſterday from our city a ſum of money, which was to be reimburſed from Warſaw. Our chief magiſtrate excuſing himſelf, and declaring it would be impoſſible to find ſo much, they this day began, by compulſion, to collect it from the preſidents and councellors of this place, nor are the canons, convents, or the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons, exempted.

Manheim, Aug. 31. As there has appeared an article in different Gazettes, dated from the Hague the 20th of Auguſt laſt, mentioning, that our Elector had opened a ſubſcription for a loan of 700,000 florins, to be mortgaged on his Marquiſate of Bergen-opzoom, and that Mr. Boaz, an eminent Banker, was charged with this commiſſion; it is neceſſary to acquaint the public, that the ſaid Gazettes have been very ill informed, as this their report is all invention, and void of all truth.

LONDON.

Sept. 17. We are told that Edward the third when he arrived at years of diſcretion ſhook off his fetters.---Does not every Prince act thus when he arrives at *years of diſcretion?*

It is ſaid that the Engliſh Merchants in Liſbon are obliged to pay an Opera company for entertainment of the Portugueſe.---Will Engliſh ſpirits bear ſuch an inſult as this?

We hear an action will be commenced againſt ſome gentlemen of Boſton, in New-England, the factious leaders in oppoſition to government, to recover damage on account of a malicious proſecution againſt Mr. Edward Manwaring, an officer of the Cuſtoms there, and a ſtrenuous ſupporter of Adminiſtration, who was cruelly harraſſed, and tried for murder, on the affair of Captain Preſton.

Some time ſince the Lord Mayor after dinner at the Manſion-houſe, propoſed to Mr. Townſend, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Wilkes, and other gentlemen, who were then preſent, a ſcheme for increaſing the allowance given by the city to the Lord Mayor. Mr. Wilkes warmly ſupported the ſcheme. So far all was natural. The Lord Mayor intended once more to ſerve that Office. Mr. Wilkes's Mayoralty was yet to come. They talked like men of the world, and regarded their own Intereſt with a more favourable Eye than the Intereſt of the public. The ſame temptation preſented itſelf to Mr. Townſend and Mr. Sawbridge. The patriots Croſby and Wilkes fully expected their concurrence. They were miſtaken. Mr. Townſend and Mr. Sawbridge warmly oppoſed the meaſure, and being well ſatisfied that the preſent allowance was ample and ſufficient, refuſed to concur in a ſcheme dictated by avarice, and which muſt end in infamy.

We are informed that at a meeting of the clergy and gentlemen of the profeſſions of law and phyſic, to be held at the Feathers Tavern in the Strand, on the 25th day of this month, from eleven to three, a petition to Parliament for relief from ſubſcription to the articles, &c. will be ſubmitted to the Judgment of the gentlemen then preſent, and immediately circulated through the different counties for ſigning.

Sept. 24. The Miniſtry, 'tis ſaid, are determined to take no further notice of the vagabonds who have lately made the diſturbance about the fire at Portſmouth; being fully convinced, by indiſputable proofs, that they are the poor engines of a diſappointed faction, who meant to ſet the nation in a flame as well as the dock. Some very conſequential advances have been made towards a diſcovery of thoſe greater villains, who have prevailed upon the poor confined wretches to proſtitute themſelves to their wicked purpoſes. If they are detected, they will be made a proper example of, to deter others from employing themſelves in buſineſs of ſo infamous a nature.

By a gentleman who is juſt arrived from St. Maloes we learn, that the French have a fleet of ſhips lying there, ready to put to ſea as ſoon as they have taken in proviſions and other neceſſaries; he further ſays, that a regiment of ſoldiers lay there ready to embark on board ſaid fleet, but that he could not learn where they were bound to, for he durſt not aſk any queſtions, leaſt he ſhould be taken up as a ſpy, as they ſeemed very jealous of him, and glad that he was going to leave the place.

At a very numerous meeting of the Livery yeſterday evening at the Half-moon tavern, Cheap-ſide, deputy Cockſege in the chair, the buſineſs of the meeting was proceeded upon; the preſent Lord Mayor was put in nomination, and had a great majority of hands in his favour; then followed Meſſrs. Alderman Bridgen, Trecothick, Townſend, Sawbridge, Banks, Peers, Naſh, Halifax, Shakeſpear, Eſdale, and Kennet. Mr. Alderman Townſend had a pretty ſhew of hands, as that gentleman is in ſome eſteem with the Livery, and it is not doubted but he will make a good chief magiſtrate in a future time, but the majority of the company was greatly in favour of the preſent Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, to be returned to the court of Aldermen for their choice of Lord Mayor for the year enſuing. Several ſpirited motions were made in favour of the conſtitution, which were almoſt unanimouſly agreed to, and before the company broke up they agreed to ſupport their country's cauſe againſt any miniſterial Aldermen, and all their ineffeacious threats.

The people of England talk highly of their ſacred rights and liberties:---The Romans did the ſame when they were in an actual State of Slavery.

The Miniſtry now begin to be aware that all the meaſures they have hitherto taken, in order to bring over the minority to act in conjunction with them, will be ineffectual; on this account their truſty emiſſaries are now diſpatched into different parts of the country to enliſt, upon any terms,-----of ---- to ſupport them the enſuing campaign.

So great are the diſtreſſes and apprehenſions of the miniſterial leaders at preſent, that they are in continual expectation of numbers of their gang deſerting them.

A foreign Gentleman of diſtinction now in London (and who appears very converſant in the *ſecret* hiſtory of French politics) lately in diſcourſe, related, That in the days of Richlieu and Mazarine (and perhaps not leſs in ſucceeding times) it was not unuſual in many caſtles and places of reſidence of theſe Miniſters of State, to have ſecret traps, or what was called *les oubliettes*, which were horrid contrivances for ſuch as the Miniſter, either through enmity or policy, meant to deſtroy, or get out of the way; knowing that "Dead men tell no tales." Theſe infernal engines of deſtruction were ſo formed, that after diſmiſſion perhaps very *politely*, from the Miniſter, the unhappy victim was, by the different turn of a door, ſent down a diff-rent ſtair-caſe than what he came up; then of a ſudden, when about half way, by means of ſprings, it opened, and let the devoted wretch into a well, or pit, many fathoms deep, where he never was heard of more. The relater obſerved, that many of thoſe [illegible] are now exiſting, and on ſearch being made therein, not long ſince, among numbers of ſkeletons, or bones, have been found divers watches, ſnuff boxes, money, and valuable effects, no doubt belonging to thoſe victims of ſuch cruel enmity, and vile policy.---Think of this ye heedleſs Sons of Liberty, and of the *generous cauſe*, and let it not ever periſh in your hands, or ye may in after times be made to paſs through the *oubliettes* too!---The ſame intelligencer added, that it was not uncommon for ſuch Miniſters, having ſome deſperate act to execute (ſuch, for example, as *burning ſtores* in an enemy's port) to ſeek out ſome needy or greedy wretch, fit for the purpoſe, to promiſe him mountains on the accompliſhment of the deſign of his villainies; but to give him but little earneſt, or preſent pay, and then, if ſucceſsful, inſtead of his reward to make him, alas! to paſs through *les oubliettes*, or perhaps, returning on board a ſhip, ordered to bring the villain back, ordering him to be diſpatched by the way, throwing him overboard with a ſtone about his neck, on the ſame pious principle, viz. that "Dead men tell no tales." Think of this, and who will then doubt of the poſſibility of burning the ſtores lately at Portſmouth by our antient rivals, or "old friends, old foes!"

A vacancy of Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland having happened within theſe few days, the place, we hear, has been offered to the Rev. Mr. Jackſon, provided he will drop any further proſecution of the Marſhal of the Kings bench priſon, for firing blunderbuſſes amongſt his priſoners.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE of November 25.

Meſſieurs EDES and GILL,

MUCIUS SCÆVOLA, *a writer whom I very much admire, tells us,* "*A Maſſachuſetts Governor the King* by compact *may* nominate *and* appoint, *but* not pay: *For his ſupport he muſt ſtipulate with the people, and until he does, he is no legal Governor; without this, if he undertakes to rule, he is a* USURPER."---*Theſe ſentiments have given great diſguſt to the Governor and Council, and the publiſher, it is ſaid, is to be proſecuted: But if he has ſpoken the words of* truth *and* ſoberneſs, *why ſhould he be* puniſhed? *Is there any man in the community that can procure harm in a proceſs of law, to him who ſpeaks* neceſſary *and* important *truths? If there be ſuch a man, mark him for a* Tyrant. *Is there any man whoſe public conduct will not bear the ſcrutiny of truth? he is a Traitor, and it is high time he was pointed out.*

I have upon this occaſion looked into the Charter of the province in which the COMPACT *between the King and the people is contained, and I find not a ſingle word about the King's* paying *his Governor. If therefore the Charter is altogether ſilent about it,* Mucius *is certainly to be juſtified in ſaying, that* by the compact *the King may not* pay *him; that is, there is nothing in the Charter to warrant it. But it is aſked, whether the King may not pay his Governor notwithſtanding? And ought it not to be looked upon as a mark of royal bounty and goodneſs, thus to ſave the people from being "burdened by a tax upon their polls and eſtates for a Governor's ſupport?" This is the* Court *language; and great pains have been taken by ſome gentlemen, whoſe particular buſineſs it is to* ride through the ſeveral counties, *to ſpread it in every part of the province. But it has a tendency to* miſlead *and enſnare. It no doubt ſounds very agreeably in the ears of an unwary man, that by this* miniſterial *manœuvre, the province have a ſaving of a thouſand pounds ſterling every year, for the ſupport of a Governor. Let us conſider the matter a little. Did not our anceſtors, when they accepted this Charter, underſtand that they had contracted for a* free *government? And did not the King on his part* intend *that it ſhould be ſo? Was it not underſtood, that by this contract every power of government was to be under a check adequate to the importance of it, without which, according to the beſt reaſoners on government, and the experience of mankind in all ages of the world, that power muſt be a* tyranny? *Undoubtedly it was the ſenſe of both parties in the contract, that the government, to be erected by the Charter, ſhould be a* free *government, and that* every *power of it ſhould be properly* controuled, *in order to conſtitute it ſo. I would then aſk, what weight remains in the ſcale of the democratick part of the conſtitution to check the* monarchick *in the hands of the governor, if the king has not only an uncontroulable power to nominate and appoint a governor, but may pay him too? If any one will point out to me a* ſufficient *weight to ballance the ſcale, I will differ from* Mucius: *But until that is done, I muſt be of his mind, that the king has* no right *to pay his governor: "For that, he muſt ſtipulate with the people"; otherwiſe our civil conſtitution is rendered* materially different *from what the contracting parties intended it ſhould be, viz. a free conſtitution. It places the governor in ſuch a ſtate of independency as muſt make any man* formidable----*It puts it in his power in* many *inſtances to act the* tyrant, *even under the appearance of all the* forms *of the conſtitution.---The man who is poſſeſſed of a power to act the tyrant when he thinks proper, let him become poſſeſſed of it as he may, is at leaſt an* USURPER *of power that* cannot *belong to him in any free ſtate---Power is intoxicating: There have been few men, if any, who when poſſeſſed of an* unreſtrained *power, have not made a very bad uſe of it---They have generally exerciſed ſuch a power to the terror both of the good and the evil, and of the good more than the evil---While a Governor is poſſeſſed of a power without any other check than that which the conſtitution has provided, upon a ſuppoſition that the king by charter may* pay *him, as well as* appoint *him, for ought I can ſee, under* ſuch *an adminiſtration as the* preſent, *I mean in England, he may make the people ſlaves as ſoon as he pleaſes, and keep them ſo as long as he pleaſes. I have heard it aſked, What! may not the king make a preſent to his governor of* 1500 *ſterling every year, if he ſees fit? Is not his* MAJESTY *allowed to be upon a footing with even a private ſubject? The reaſoning is very plauſible, but I think not juſt. In ſome reſpects the king is* more *reſtrained than the loweſt of his ſubjects. He may not, for inſtance, turn a Roman Catholic, or marry one of that religion, and hold his crown: He forfeits it by law if he does. And why? Becauſe it has been found that the Roman Catholic principles are* inconſiſtent *with the* principles *of the Britiſh conſtitution, which is the rule of his government. And there is the ſame reaſon why the governor who is appointed by the crown, ſhould ſtipulate with the people for his ſupport, if that mutual check among the ſeveral powers of government, which is eſſential to every free conſtitution, is otherwiſe deſtroyed.---If the king's paying or making yearly preſents to his governor, renders him a different being in the ſtate from that which the Charter intends he ſhall be, and that to the prejudice of the people, the king by the compact may not pay him, for in ſuch a caſe, it would be inconſiſtent with the* principles *of our conſtitution---No king can have a right to put it in the power of his governor to become a tyrant, or govern arbitrarily; for he cannot be a tyrant or govern arbitrarily himſelf.*

I beg leave to make a ſuppoſition: If his Holineſs the Pope, for the ſake of once more having a Catholic King ſeated on the Britiſh throne, ſhould make him a preſent yearly of 800,000*l. ſterling, for the ſupport of himſelf and his houſhold, it would be a great ſaving indeed to the nation; but would the people, think you, conſent to it becauſe of that ſaving? Should we not hear the faithful Commons objecting to it, as an innovation big with danger to the rights and liberties of the nation? I believe it would be in vain to flatter them that their conſtituents would be eaſed of the burden of a tax upon their polls and eſtates, by means which would render their king independent of* them, *and place him in a ſtate of abſolute dependance, for his ſupport, upon another, who had, eſpecially for a long courſe of years, tried every art and machination to overthrow their conſtitution in church and ſtate----Would not the people juſtly think there would be danger that ſuch a king, thus dependent on the Pope, and obliged by him, would be as ſubſervient to the admonitions of his Holineſs, or his Legate in his name, as a certain provincial governor,* we know, *has been to the inſtructions of a miniſter of ſtate, upon the* bare proſpect *of his being made independent of the people for his ſupport.*

COTTON MATHER.

From the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE *of Nov.* 28.

To the PUBLIC.

Incidit in Syllam, qui vult vitare Charibdin------

I Suppoſe that form of government will generally be allowed to be moſt perfect in its conſtitution, in which the individuals, that compoſe the community, enjoy all the liberty that is conſiſtent with the good order, peace and protection, of the whole. Where government aſſumes more power than is neceſſary to the ſafety and happineſs of the community, it ſeems ſo far to be advancing towards deſpotiſm and tyranny.

On the contrary, when the ſubject, either through a wanton inconſtant diſpoſition, or miſled by ſome popular intereſted orator, refuſes to ſubmit to thoſe reſtraints which are neceſſary to the public weal, and thereupon ſeditiouſly affronts and inſults the public authority, he is, in this caſe, not contending for liberty, but licentiouſneſs.

The Engliſh conſtitution is not only the moſt perfect, as being the moſt favourable to liberty of any form of government now ſubſiſting in the world, but even under its preſent Adminiſtration (notwithſtanding the oppoſition that has been made to it) the ſubject enjoys more liberty, is more ſecure in his property, and in the enjoyment of every valuable bleſſing and privilege, than the ſubject of any other nation under heaven.

If now we recal our reflections to this province, and conſider it as a part of the Engliſh nation, and ſubject to the Britiſh monarchy, we have reaſon to felicitate ourſelves in the relation we bear to the happy conſtitution before deſcribed, and particularly in the enjoyment of a Charter, conveying to us many valuable privileges and immunities; the free choice (for inſtance) of our Counſellors and of our Repreſentatives; the enacting many good and wholeſome Laws; and the like. *O fortunatos nimium ſua ſi bona norint.*---I am ſenſible it will be ſaid, that ſome of the privileges, granted in the Charter, have been infringed, and our liberty thereby greatly impaired. I ſhall not at preſent enter into an Enquiry, how far this obſervation may be juſt, but taking it for granted, will it therefore follow that, like froward children, we ſhould peeviſhly throw away the reſt, becauſe ſome things have been taken from us? Let us not fly in the face of government, and inſult even Majeſty itſelf, becauſe every thing is not conducted agreeable to our ſenſe of things.---The men, who call themſelves patriots among us, have, in my humble opinion, a very imperfect notion of the happineſs of the public, who ſeem to imagine that it conſiſts in a ſtubborn oppoſition to public authority. This I conceive to be a great error, and that much more might be done for the public intereſt, by the way of humble and dutiful repreſentation, pointing out the hardſhips or inconveniencies of certain meaſures, than by a high-handed oppoſition, and repugnance to government.---In proof of what is here alledged, let us advert a little to paſt meaſures, which will afford ſome ſtriking inſtances of the miſchief of ſuch raſh and over-zealous patriots.---Many people now alive can remember, when a diſpute aroſe between this province and that of New-Hampſhire, concerning the dividing line of the two governments. Some moderate men adviſed to comply with the New-Hampſhire claim, as modeſt and reaſonable; while others, of a warm patriotic raſhneſs, drove matters to an extremity, and brought on an appeal at home. The conſequence was, that after ſpending large ſums or money, to the great injury of the province, New-Hampſhire obtained a judgment for near ten times as much as they originally claimed.---A like diſpute took place in regard to a boundary line between this province and the colony of Rhode-Iſland, in which the claim of that colony terminated in a ſmall gore of land of very inconſiderable value, but being puſhed on by our intemperate patriots, ended in the loſs to this province of almoſt the whole county of Briſtol. Such have been the effects of our pretended patriots, and wrong-headed politicians; and ſhall we never be wiſe enough to ſcorn their influence, and reject their raſh and injudicious clamour? ---To come nearer to the preſent time, &c.-----The indecent treatment of his Majeſty's Governor, preſſing him to comply with meaſures contrary to his inſtructions, and making his ſubſiſtance to depend upon that compliance: This has occaſioned his Majeſty to render him more independent, by taking the payment of his Governor upon himſelf. What now is the remedy our warm patriots propoſe in this exigence? Is it to ceaſe from oppoſition, and humbly ſupplicate his Majeſty to reſtore our former privileges? No, it is to deny the Governor's authority, and ſtile him an Uſurper, although they know he has his Majeſty's commiſſion to produce. It is not long ſince our wiſe patriots thought proper to deny, that the Parliament of England had any authority over us, ſince we were not repreſented in it.----That we ſubſiſted by a Charter from the Crown, and owed ſubjection to none but our Royal Maſter King George; now it ſeems we diſpute his authority, and will not ſuffer him to appoint a Governor, that is not dependent upon the people for his ſubſiſtence. And yet there are no people in the province more ready to boaſt of their loyalty than theſe pretended patriots. But inconſiſtency is not their only foible. Whether the preſent oppoſition will end in the entire ſubverſion of our Charter, and an increaſe of the Naval and Military force among us, is what, altho' I do not pretend to foreſee, yet I confeſs I greatly fear.---Such are the bleſſed fruits of what ſome people call patriotiſm.

But, for the ſake of my fellow-citizens and countrymen, I will point out a few of the many evils that will unavoidably ariſe, if the inſolent oppoſition, propoſed in the Maſſachuſetts Spy of Nov. 14., ſhould meet with ſucceſs. Suppoſing then, what is there impudently affirmed, that the Governor is an Uſurper: The conſequence will be, that all his adminiſtration, ſince his appointment, muſt be null and void. All officers and commiſſions, derived from him, muſt be invalid. The Council themſelves, the validity of whoſe choice depended on his approbation, muſt be diſſolved. Every deed of ſale, under ſuch adminiſtration, can be of no force, and the ſeller, who has received his purchaſe money for a farm, or houſe, may re-enter at pleaſure, as no deed could be properly authenticated, for want of a legal magiſtrate. * Every debtor and criminal, committed, may bring an action of treſpaſs againſt the Sheriff for falſe impriſonment, &c. &c.---From this ſhort ſketch of your affairs you may ſee, my fellow-citizens and countrymen, from whence all your diſtreſs, and the loſs of your privileges and liberty, derive, even from the infatuated zeal and ſtubborn oppo-

* *Every judgment of court muſt be ſet aſide, as being given by unauthorized Judges.*

fition of your pretended patriots. Not that I ſuppoſe they aim at all this confuſion, in which every man's peace and property are rendered precarious, but it is what their prenicious politics inevitably tend to, and would infallibly produce, if they were generally adopted. We have tried theſe mens principles of oppoſition and ſtubbornneſs long enough, till our peace, our trade, and our morals, are well nigh deſtroyed. It is now high time to open our eyes to more conſiſtent and judicious meaſures, to meaſures of peace and ſubmiſſion, of union and harmony, that we may at leaſt preſerve the bleſſings and privileges that yet remain, before they are utterly taken from us. What have we got by our ill-concerted oppoſition? It is certain we have been involved in much perplexity and diſtreſs by giving into the violent meaſures of raſh men; let them ſhew us, if they can, what one advantage we have gained by their means. If they are not able, as I am confident they are not, to point out a ſingle inſtance of this ſort, let us refrain from hearkening any longer to theſe wretched politicians, and pretended patriots, and return to the mild and dutiful meaſures of obedience, which our conſtitution juſtly demands of us, and which is the moſt likely means to reſtore us to peace and happineſs, and every bleſſing we can reaſonably deſire.

CHRONUS.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY of November 28, 1771.

Mr. THOMAS,

I WAS not a little ſurprized when I heard that Mr. Hutchinſon had laid before the honourable board, the piece publiſhed in your paper of the 14th current, under the ſignature Mucius Scævola, and that the King's Attorney was ordered to proſecute the publiſher, and that a private Gentleman of this town ſhould be cited to be interrogated relative to ſaid publication. Until now I never heard that it was unlawful, *barely* to *aſk*, and to deſire the aſſiſtance of our fellow-citizens, in this *important enquiry*, Whether the perſon in the Chair is a lawful and conſtitutional Governor, yea or not? If an Officer arreſts me in the ſtreet, I have a right to know from him whether he be in *fact* a *lawful* officer; if he refuſes to *ſatisfy* me in this point, I have a right to *reſiſt* him, unleſs it appear from the *notoriety* of his practice that he is an officer, and has been *commonly* ſubmitted to. Theſe enquiries are of the UTMOST IMPORTANCE to a FREE people; and this is all that Mucius intended in the offenſible publication.

Indeed, I have ſaid, "An Engliſhman ſhould never part with a penny, but by his conſent, or the conſent of his agent, &c."---This certainly muſt be a harmleſs propoſition, the truth of which is known by *intuition*; I aſſign a reaſon why we ſhould not conſent, viz. becauſe "*Money* forced from us," meaning by the Revenue Act, is appropriated, in part at leaſt, "to hire a man to *tyrannize* over us, whom his maſter calls our Governor." This idea was ſuggeſted in a miniſterial paragraph, in a late London paper, in which it is intimated, that the ſole reaſon, why the Miniſtry undertake to pay our Governor, &c. is becauſe the pay or *hire* has always operated as a *bribe*, and that when they are *hired* by the people over whom they preſide, they, having ſuch a *check*, always favour the intereſt of the people. That the Miniſter, whom I have called *his*, that is Mr. Hutchinſon's *maſter*, doth apply the money, forced from us by Revenue Acts, to this purpoſe, is very evident, and we have no reaſon to think that he can have any other intention than that mentioned in the ſaid London paragraph. We alſo know, Mr. Hutchinſon has refuſed his aſſent to a bill for his ſupport. This ſhews his total independence on us. The paper that gives offence, ſays, "This SEEMS to be Mr. Hutchinſon's ſituation, THEREFORE (i. e. becauſe he is independent) I cannot but view him as a Uſurper, &c." this is propoſed as a matter to be enquired into, and the rule by which we are to try this opinion is the CHARTER, wherein this people reſerved to themſelves the privilege of paying Governors; this appears from hence, they compliment the King with the privilege of nominating and appointing only. That the paying Governors lies with the people, even by compact, appears by the perpetual inſtructions which have been given to Governors to apply to the people for their *wages* or HIRE. Indeed I have this *ſtrong* concluſion, which I ſuppoſed naturally followed the premiſes, viz. "until he does," that is, "ſtipulate with the people," "for his ſupport," he is no legal Governor. If the premiſes and reaſonings are falſe, Mr. Hutchinſon muſt be acknowledged a conſtitutional Governor. I have not pretended to determine this matter, but refer it wholly to his Majeſty's Council, upon whoſe ſhoulders the Government muſt reſt, if it ſhould appear to be true, that the miniſter has miſtaken the Charter rule in the appointment of a Maſſachuſetts Governor. There is nothing in all this, that has a tendency to diſturb lawful and conſtitutional authority; I appeal to my Countrymen, whoſe peace, freedom and happineſs, I eſteem as my chief joy.

MUCIUS SCÆVOLA.

BOSTON, November 28.

A Rev. Divine, in his ſermon laſt Sabbath, ſpeaking of the clauſe in the late proclamation, relating to our returning thanks to God for the encreaſe of our commerce, ſaid, that as to trade in general he did not pretend to know a *great deal* about it, but this he knew, that unleſs it was like a plant that grew more from *preſſing*, it was in a very poor condition.

A correſpondent has furniſhed us with the following droll occurrence, viz. "Not long ſince, on one of our *harmonious nights*, when the gentry of either ſex viſit our C------ H----, one of the black muſicians left the place before *all* the company had retired, and proceeded home, but his maſter's door was ſhut, and he took up his abode in the barn for that night, rather than be expoſed to the *night air*; he had wrapped himſelf up in the hay, and was preparing for ſleep, when he was amuſed with the appearance and diſcourſe of an amorous pair, who not knowing the muſician was there, came from the C------ (which was near by) to taſte thoſe joys, thoſe ſtolen pleaſures, which Hymen has forbid, unleſs by him conferred. It ſeems this couple were a *ſingle* gentleman, and a *married* lady; the latter had a white ſattin petticoat, which ſhe took off, and carefully laid by until their paſtime ſhould be finiſhed. They had prepared to receive each others mutual embraces, when unluckily for the lady ſhe uttered theſe words, "O my dear, I wiſh I could have that tune played all night." "What tune, my jewel?" returned the amorous ſwain. "Why bobbing Joan," anſwered the lady. The Muſician unnoticed had been very intent upon their behaviour all this time, and having his violin by him, immediately roſe up and played the before mentioned tune, to the no ſmall aſtoniſhment of the gentleman and lady; who precipitately retired, the latter leaving the white ſattin petticoat behind her, and the gentleman the covering to his nakedneſs.

NEW-YORK, *December* 5.

We hear from the Nine Partners, in Dutcheſs County, that about 3 *Weeks ago, in the dead Time of Night, the Store Houſe of Meſſrs. James and Ezra Reed, of that Place (Merchants of very conſiderable and extenſive Buſineſs, who are Brothers and Partners) by ſome unknown Accident took Fire, and was entirely conſumed, together with a large Quantity of Goods of all Kinds, lately received,---a large Quantity of Country Produce, and all their Books of Accounts, &c. the whole ſuppoſed to be to the Value of* 14 *or* £ 15,000.----*The Store was ſituated between their two Houſes, about* 40 *Rods from each. Mr. James Read being from home, his Wife was firſt alarmed by the Light of the Flames ſhining in at the Windows, and ſoon after the Family of the other Brother, by the Exploſion of the Gun Powder in the Store. The moſt probable Conjecture is, that the Store had been robb'd, and ſet on Fire, to avoid Suſpicion. The Fire had been carefully ſecured late in the Evening, and no one left to guard the Store, except a faithful Dog, who was burnt in it.*

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.

By the HONOURABLE

RICHARD PENN, Eſquire,

Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an Information hath been made to me, by *John Swift*, Eſquire, Collector of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the Port of *Philadelphia*, ſupported by the Depoſitions of ſeveral Perſons, taken before the Chief Juſtice of this Province, That *Thomas Muſhet*, commanding a Schooner belonging to the Cuſtom-Houſe of the ſaid Port, on the Twenty-third Day of *November* laſt, did ſeize, as forfeited, in the River *Delaware*, a certain Pilot Boat, laden with a Variety of Contraband Goods, and that between the Hours of Nine and Ten in the Night Time of the ſame Day, upwards of Thirty Men, armed with Clubs and Cutlaſſes, and diſguiſed in Sailors Dreſſes, with their Faces ſmutted, did, in a moſt violent and outrageous Manner, enter on board the ſaid Schooner, then lying at Anchor together with the ſaid Pilot Boat near *Red Bank*, in the River aforeſaid, and, immediately attacking the People belonging to the ſaid Cuſtom-Houſe Schooner, did moſt cruelly and inhumanly beat, cut and wound the ſaid *Thomas Muſhet*, and two of his People, and after confining them and the Reſt of the Crew in the Hold of the Schooner, they cut her Sails and Rigging to Pieces, and reſcued and carried off the Pilot Boat, with her Lading, which had been ſeized as aforeſaid: I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, AND DO hereby ſtrictly charge, enjoin and require all Officers, Civil and Military, and all other His Majeſty's liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent Search and Enquiry after the principal Perpetrators of the ſaid Outrage, and all others, who were in any Manner concerned therein; and, if any of the Offenders ſhall be found within this Province, to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to apprehend and ſecure them, that they may be proceeded againſt according to Law. AND, for the better diſcovering the ſaid Offenders, I DO hereby promiſe His Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon to any one of the Perſons concerned therein, who ſhall inform againſt, or make known, any one or more of the Principals, or their Accomplices, ſo that he or they be proſecuted to Conviction within this Province.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Philadelphia, *the Fifth Day of* December, *in the Twelfth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-one.*

RICHARD PENN.

By His HONOUR'S *Command*,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, *jun. Secretary.*

GOD ſave the KING.

His Honour the GOVERNOR has appointed WILLIAM HICKS, Eſq; Prothonotary of Bucks County, to be one of his Council.

For ſeveral Days a Stop was put to the Navigation in our River by the Ice; but the Weather proving moderate, ſeveral Veſſels ſailed on Monday Morning, one of which returned the ſame Day; and Yeſterday Morning a Number of Veſſels went down the River.

Laſt Week the Ship Wolfe, Captain Hunter, arrived here from Liſbon. On the 30*th of October, in Lat.* 37, *Long.* 56: 30, *he ſpoke a Ship, Captain Robertſon, from Ayre, in Scotland, for Virginia; on the* 2*d ult. in Lat.* 36, *Long.* 60, *ſpoke the Jamaica Packet, from Jamaica for Falmouth,* 17 *Days out, the Maſter of which informed him, that the Commodore on that Station ſailed for England a few Days before he left Jamaica; and on the* 25*th, in Lat.* 36: 30, *on the Edge of Soundings, he ſpoke a large Ship from the Grenades for Virginia, all well, but could not learn the Maſter's Name.*

To the PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I BELIEVE it is generally ſuppoſed that Fiſh cannot live in ſtagnated Ponds, which have no Communication with running Water; but a late Excurſion into the Country, has fully convinced me of the contrary; and as there is ſomething curious in the Nature of the Diſcovery, I make no Doubt but it will be very acceptable to moſt of your Readers.

In taking a Strole over my Friend's Farm, I came to a Piece of low Ground, which he had cleared for Meadow, and, in order to give it a fair Trial, had taken many large Trees up by the Roots. About Half an Acre of this Clearing happened to be a little lower than the reſt, in which were many Holes, occaſioned, as I ſuppoſed, by a Number of Trees being taken from thence, although it was not ſo low, but he had a Crop of Buckwheat from it. This Piece of Ground is at leaſt three Miles from any running Water. In *September* laſt, being nearly dry, I diſcovered at a Diſtance the Water much agitated, which led me to inquire into the Cauſe, and upon coming near, I was much ſurpriſed to find a Number of Pike, ſome of which meaſured ſeven Inches long, and Thouſands that were ſmaller. Now, as it is evident to Demonſtration, that Fiſh will live in ſtagnated Water, no Gentleman can have any Excuſe for not having a Fiſh Pond in his Garden. But as a Difficulty ariſes, both with reſpect to their uſual Food, as well as Manner of getting there, I hope ſome of your ingenious Correſpondents will account for this Phenomenon in your next Paper. I am, yours, &c. U. G.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Charming Nancy, R. Bethell, from New-Orleans. Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Antigua. Brig Sophia, W. Heaſleton, and Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, Cadiz. Ship Wolf, R. Hunter, from Liſbon.

OUTWARDS. Brig Ann, J. Robinſon, and Ship Sally, H. Neale, for Jamaica. Ship Hercules, M. Rankin, Dublin. Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Antigua. Schooner Hannah, J. Woods, for Bermuda.

CLEARED. Brig Jenny, W. Martin, to Tobago. Ship Wallace, J. Wilſon, Snow Mercury, A. Aprey, and Ship Betſy, J. M'Creight, Jamaica. Brig Liberty, J. Dyſon, Antigua. Sloop Hopewell, W. Carliſle, Dominica. Ship London Packet, J. Cook, and Ship Two Brothers, R. Adams, Liſbon. Schooner Chance, W. Greenway, Montſerrat. Brig Two Brothers, B. M'Cann, Hiſpaniola. Ship Minerva, T. Arnot, S. Carolina. Sloop Betſy, C. Jenkins, Nevis. Brig Dove, W. Allen, Barbados. Brig Molly, J. Wilſon, and Brig Patty, R. Hardie, Cork. Ship Warwick, C. Smith, Briſtol. Ship Phœnix, H. Liſle, Londonderry and Liverpool. Schooner Peggy, S. Hinckley, Boſton. Snow Molly, W. Kerr, Liverpool.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

HATH removed to the Store lately occupied by FRANCIS JEYES, oppoſite Chriſt-Church, in Second-ſtreet; where Shop-keepers, and others, may be ſupplied with CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN WARES, by the Box, Crate or ſmaller Quantities. *December* 9, 1771.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1771.

To be SOLD, for no FAULT whatever,

But becauſe the Farm, on which they have lived, is now rented,

A Valuable NEGROE MAN, who has always been employed in Farming, who is thoroughly acquainted with, and capable of doing, every Kind of Buſineſs on a Farm.

A valuable NEGROE (Country born) 18 Years of Age, who is alſo capable of doing any Kind of Farming Buſineſs, and is a good Driver of a Team.

A very likely NEGROE BOY, 10 Years old, and a GIRL, of 7 Years.---Whoever inclines to purchaſe all, or either of them, will enquire of the Printers hereof.

TO be ſold by public vendue, by the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, on the 6th day of January next, on the premiſes, if not ſold before by private ſale, and may be entered on the 6th day of April next, a PLANTATION, containing 73 acres and three quarters, more or leſs, of good land, with the uſual allowance for roads, ſituate in Weſt Whiteland townſhip, in Cheſter county, about two miles from the ſign of the White Horſe, in the Great Valley, about two thirds of it is cleared, and the woodland well timbered, between two and three acres of meadow made, and more may be made and watered, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a never failing ſpring before the door; a good young bearing orchard, ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtable, and other out-houſes. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to JOHN PATTERSON, on the premiſes, may have a view of the ſame. JACOB LEAMY.

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM SMITH (BROKER)

In Front-ſtreet, near the Coffee-Houſe,

A QUANTITY of race ginger, Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum; a few bales of pepper, and a parcel of flax; alſo white and red lead, 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, F and FF gunpowder, ſhot, indigo, and madder of the beſt quality; and about 100 pieces of Iriſh linens and ozenbrigs; ſome ſpices, &c.

THE following GROUND RENTS, together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, to be SOLD by the ſubſcribers.

No. 1. A lot in the tenure of Zachariah Nieman, rents for 9l. 7s. 6d. per annum.

2. A lot in the tenure of John Patterſon, rents for 5l. per annum.

3. A lot in the tenure of George Thumb, rents for 5l. per annum.

4. A lot in the tenure of Jacob Waſhby, rents for 5l. per annum.

5. A lot in the tenure of Matthew Potter, rents for 6l. per annum.-----Theſe 5 lots are ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cedar and Almond-ſtreets.

6. A lot on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church, in the tenure of ----- Nelſon, rents for 5l. per ann.

7. A lot joining the laſt, in tenure of James Welſh, rents for 5l. per annum.

8. A lot oppoſite the laſt, in tenure of William Nicholls, rents for 5l. 5s. per annum.

All the above lots are lett on ground rent for ever, without liberty of purchaſing off, and are now improved by the tenants, the rents are reſerved in Spaniſh dollars.

JOSEPH SWIFT, and WILLIAM SMITH (Broker.)

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 18th of December inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain meſſuage, and tract of land, ſituate on Cheſtnut-hill, in Germantown townſhip, containing three acres and a half, and 10 perches, or thereabouts; bounded by the Great Road leading to Plymouth, the Great Road leading to Northwales, and by lands late of Michael Eckard, deceaſed. And a certain other tract of land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, containing 21 acres and 100 perches, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands of Wiggard Miller, and others; late the eſtate of John Bouſs, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by Joſeph Redman, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

TO BE LETT,

A Commodious three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, in Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet, ſituated on the front of a deep lot, on which there are ſeveral old brick and wooden buildings. The whole is very convenient for a Tavern-keeper, Soapboiler, a board-yard, &c. For particulars, enquire of SUSANNA MORRIS, or BENJAMIN RUSH.

DESERTED, on the 4th of this inſtant December, belonging to the band of muſic, of his Majeſty's 21ſt regiment of foot (or Royal North-Britiſh Fuſiliers) JOHN GRANT, aged 23 years, 5 feet 2¾ inches high, born in Beverly, in Yorkſhire, England, by trade a jockey, has brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, and very thin made; had on, when he deſerted, his uniform blue jacket, turned up with a red cape, and cuffs. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the above deſerter, ſhall, by giving proper notice to Captain NICHOLAS SUTHERLAND, Commanding Officer of the ſaid regiment, at Philadelphia, receive ONE GUINEA reward, over and above what is allowed by Act of Parliament for apprehending deſerters. *N. B.* He is ſuppoſed to be gone to Maryland, as he has a wife and a plantation in that province.

Philadelphia, Twelfth-month 12, 1771.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Creſſon, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in.

REBECCA CRESSON, Executrix,
JEREMIAH CRESSON,
JAMES CRESSON, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUALE plantation or tract of land, ſituate in St. George's Hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, on Delaware, containing about 270 *acres,* 120 *whereof are good arable land, and about* 40 *acres of improved meadow ground; there are on the premiſes a good frame dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtable, and other valuable improvements; the ſituation of the premiſes is extremely advantageous, being upon the river Delaware, oppoſite the lower end of Reedy-Iſland, where it is propoſed to erect a landing, from whence the produce of the country may with great eaſe and convenience be tranſported to Philadelphia. For terms, apply to* THOMAS M'KEAN, *Eſq; in New-Caſtle, to* JOHN JONES, *Eſq; in St. George's Hundred, Newcaſtle county, who can ſatisfy any perſon with reſpect to the title, or to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes,*

CORNELIUS CARTY.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1771.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

IN the night of the 8th inſtant, was broke open, a ſtore on South-ſtreet wharff, belonging to the ſubſcriber, out of which was ſtolen ſeveral loaves of ſugar, 3 beaver hats, 3 raccoon ditto, and 3 caſtor ditto, made by Jeremiah Warder, of this city, with ſundry other articles. Whoever apprehends the perpetrators, that they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods had again, ſhall be paid the above reward, by

CALEB BICKHAM.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN PEMBERTON,

In HIGH-STREET, between FIFTH and SIXTH-STREET,

AMERICAN STEEL, good in Quality, neat Iron Kettles, Iron Chambers for Pumps, Cart, Waggon and Chaiſe Boxes, and Bake-plates.

To be SOLD *at* PUBLIC VENDUE, *at the* London Coffee-Houſe, *on* Fifth Day, *the Nineteenth of* December, *at Six o' Clock in the Evening,*

A LARGE and very convenient *dwelling houſe*, with good back buildings, ſituated on the eaſt-ſide of Water-ſtreet, between Race and Arch-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, now in the tenure of John Rhea, with the *wharff* and commodious *ſtores*, thereon lately erected. The houſe is 30 feet in front on Water-ſtreet, 3 ſtories high, with 4 rooms on a floor, and has lately been put into complete repair. The lot extends the uſual depth into the river, on which it has a front of 50 feet, and is bounded ſouthward by a public alley or cart-way, leading from Water-ſtreet into the river, and northward by grounds of Richard Wain and Abel James. The whole is ſubject to a groundrent of *Five Pounds Sterling per Annum*, and to be ſold in purſuance of the laſt will of JOHN SMITH, late of Burlington, deceaſed, by

WILLIAM DILLWYN, WILLIAM L. SMITH, and JOSEPH SMITH, Executors.

Alſo to be SOLD at private ſale by the ſaid Executors, *A ſmall plantation*, on which is a neat dwelling-houſe, ſtore, pork-houſe, &c. ſituate in the townſhip of Springfield, in the county of Burlington, Weſt-Jerſey, where great quantities of pork being raiſed, a trader might be advantageouſly ſeated, it being in a healthy pleaſant country, and in a good neighbourhood.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by

JEREMIAH WARDER and SON,

At their STORE, in THIRD-STREET, a few Doors above MARKET-STREET,

A Quantity of choice old Madeira, Liſbon and Faro WINE, by the Pipe, Hogſhead or Quarter Caſk; alſo a large Aſſortment of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS.

RUN away, the 24th of November last, an indented servant woman, named HANNAH FELIRS, about 25 years of age, a short thick set body, with black hair, and a pearl on her left eye, supposed to arise from the small-pox; had on, a new striped lincey woolsey gown, a dark woollen cloak, her shoes very bad; and took with her one blue stuff gown, and one red striped calicoe ditto, two new shifts, &c. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings her to the Three Crowns, in Salisbury township, on Lancaster road, shall receive Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN GROSCH.

Found, on the 18th of November, a certain sum of paper money, with some writings, wrapped up in parchment, near the abovesaid Three Crowns; whoever has lost the same, may have it returned, on proving it to be their property, by applying to *John Grosch.* ¶

FRANCIS JEYES

HAS removed his STORE into VINE-STREET, near the VENDUE-HOUSE, where Goods are received for PUBLIC SALE. Also at RICHARD FOOTMAN's Store, in THIRD-STREET. ¶

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES RAYMOND, of Kent County, on Delaware, pretends Title to a House, &c. known by the Name of the George Tavern, in Second-street, Philadelphia, and has offered the same to Sale, though an Action has been brought, and is now depending in the Supreme Court of this Province, for the Recovery of the Premises; all Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing from the said JAMES RAYMOND.

ANTHONY FORTUNE,

At the Sign of the Fountain and Three Tuns, in Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets,

BEGS Leave to inform his Friends and Customers in particular, and the Public in general, that he now has opened a large and commodious passage from Chestnut to Market-streets, by Way of Elbow-Lane, sufficient for Carriages of any Kind to drive up into his Yard, where he has fitted up commodious Stables, capable of receiving 60 Horses, with Coach and Chaise Houses, and Gates under Locks, for the Safety of Waggons, &c. He has also a large commodious Room, suitable for the Reception of Juries, or any Sett of Gentlemen, to the Number of Sixty or more, on public or private Business.----All those who shall be pleased to put up at his House, may depend on his utmost Endeavours to give them general Satisfaction, and their Favours will be ever gratefully acknowledged, by their obedient humble Servant, ANTHONY FORTUNE. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Thursday, the 12th of December next, at 6 o'clock, in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, a certain tract or piece of land, situate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing about 45 acres, should the same be more or less, bounded by lands of Richard Fewes, and others; late the estate of John Reed, seized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Saturday, the 14th of December next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, two certain messuages and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Swanson-street, containing in breadth 43 feet 4 inches, and extending into the river Delaware, as far as the adjacent water lots, bounded by said Swanson-street, and by other ground of Zachariah Nieman; and four messuages or tenements, and lot of ground, situate in the township of Moyamensing, containing in breadth north and south, at the west end thereof, 29 feet 10 inches, and at the east end 22 feet 11 inches, and extending in depth from Front-street to Swanson-street, bounded by Front and Swanson-streets aforesaid, and by ground late of Daniel Dewar, and Anthony Duche and wife; subject to a groundrent of 7l. 17s. per annum.----A certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Swanson-street, in the district of Southwark, containing in breadth, on the south side thereof, 76 feet 2 inches, and on the north side thereof, 71 feet 10 inches, bounded by Swanson-street aforesaid, and by ground of James Wells and Charles Woolfall.----And a certain other piece of ground, situate in the district of Southwark aforesaid, containing in breadth, on Swanson-street, 50 feet, and extending in depth the same breadth, as far as low-water mark, in the river Delaware, bounded eastward by said river at low-water mark, southward by ground of John Stevens, westward by Swanson-street aforesaid, and northward by Margaret Davids's ground; late the estate of Zachariah Nieman, seized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

Chester, November 19, 1771.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Monday, the 16th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, water corn-mill or grist-mill, and tract of about 22 acres of land, situate in Sadsbury township, Chester county, bounded by lands of William Foster, John Simrall, and others.---Also at the same time and place will be sold, a horse and cart, cows, and sundry household furniture; all late the property of James Simrall, seized and taken in execution by JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.* §

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, at the house of Samuel Morton, in East-Nottingham, Chester county, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 40 acres, be it more or less, situate in the township of West-Nottingham, in the said county, bounded by lands of James Evans, Samuel Ewing, William Rowland, and others; late the property of Martha M'Kee, seized and taken in execution by my predecessor John Morton, Esq; late Sheriff of the said county, and to be sold by

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

Baltimore, October 19, 1771.

HUDSON and LAWSON,

Have IMPORTED, in the last vessels from London, Liverpool and Bristol,

A Large and general assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable for the FALL SEASON, which will be sold on low terms, for cash, produce, or short credit. 6w

---

Baltimore, November 28, 1771.

For CORK,

The Ship ELIZABETH,

DAVID BROWN, Master;

WILL sail by the 20th of December, having two thirds of her cargoe engaged. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL SAM CARSAN, and Co. or the Captain on board, at Fell's-Point. ¶

For LONDONDERRY,

The Ship JUPITER,

ALEXANDER EWING, Master,

WILL be clear to sail about the Middle of December, has excellent accommodations for passengers.---For freight or passage, apply to ANDREW CALDWELL and J. WILSON, or said master on board, at William Allen, Esquire's wharff.

Just imported in the ship Britannia, Captain Falconer, and other vessels lately from England, and sold on the lowest terms, by

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,

At his store, in Water-street, the second door above Chestnut-street, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, amongst which are a variety of coarse and fine broadcloths; double milled drabs; kerseys and plains; blue, green, red and cloth coloured halfthicks; blue, red and cloth coloured duffils; striped blanketing; forrest cloths; fine Bath coatings and frizes; white, green and cloth coloured baize; blue and grey fearnought; 7-8ths and 6-qr. naps and bearskins; 7-8ths and 6-qr. spotted swanskin; scarlet and red serges; red, scarlet and embossed flannels; superfine white flannels; striped linceys; 7-qr. 8-qr. and 9-qr. and 10-qr. rose blankets; worsted and hair plush; British and German ozenbrigs and ticklenburgs; brown roll and hessens; brown and white Russia and Irish sheetings; 7-8ths brown and white Irish and Dutch dowlas; Marseilles bed quilts; Venetian corded poplins; masqueraded ditto; striped and plain camblets; hairbines; broad and narrow dorsetteens; double and single worsted damask; shaloons and rattinets; durants and tammies; blue, green, pink, crimson and brown calimancoes; black and cloth coloured velvets and velverets; black and blue everlastings; black and blue serge denim; scarlet and cloth coloured cloaks and cardinals; yard-wide, 5-qr. and 6-qr. muslins and humhums; boys, youths, and mens felt hats; sailors bound ditto; white and brown Russia drilling; ravens duck; 3-qr. 7-8ths, and yard-wide Irish linens; 3-qr. 7-8ths, yard-wide, and yard 3-8ths linen and cotton checks; 3-qr. and 7-8ths English bed tick; 9-qr. and 10-qr. Flanders bed tick; wool, cotton and tow cards; F and FF gunpowder; shot; bar lead; frying pans; English steel, A. C. No. 3; 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails; pepper, &c. &c. &c.

To be SOLD, at a moderate Price,

A GOOD convenient plantation, containing 300 acres, or thereabouts, a high, wholesome and pleasant situation, a comfortable dwelling-house, a barn and other buildings, about 30 acres of bank meadow, and more may be made, 30 or 35 acres of timber swamp meadow, the upland kind for grain, an apple and peach orchard, cherry, and other growing fruit trees, the improved land within good fence, the woodland as well wooded as most, adjoining a navigable water, as it is bounded part by Mantua-creek, lying in the township of Deptford, in Gloucester county, and Western Division of the province of New-Jersey, near Mantua-creek Bridge, and the great road leading from Cohansey and Salem to Philadelphia, 13 miles from thence to Cooper's Ferry.

Also to be sold, 50 acres of cedar swamp, well timbered, and the most convenient to get posts and rails for fencing the farms on each side the Delaware river of any I know of, it is situate in the township of Woolwich, in the county and province aforesaid, near opposite Chester, adjoining lands of Lynford Lardner and Samuel Tonkins, within a mile of two good landings, one by Raccoon-creek, near the mouth, and one on the river shore; the said swamp to be sold the whole together or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Any person inclining to purchase the plantation, or cedar swamp, may view the premises, and be informed of the conditions of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living on the aforesaid plantation, JAMES HINCHMAN. § *Tbetf.*

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A Tract of LAND, situate on Mantua Creek, in the township of Deptford, in the county of Gloucester, containing 4439 acres, well timbered; with a new saw-mill, on an excellent stream, which affords a sufficiency of water to saw in the driest time; with houses, and all other conveniencies, in excellent order for carrying on the business of said mill, and is one of the best situations in that part of the country, in a thick settled neighbourhood, contiguous to a good transportation, being five miles from a good landing on Timber Creek, and four miles from a landing on said Mantua Creek, twelve miles from the town of Gloucester, and ten from Ladd's Cove.

ALSO, TO BE SOLD,

30 acres of cedar swamp, on a run called Still-run, part thereof extraordinary good, having never been worked in; also 84 acres of pine land, well timbered, adjoining the same, and but four miles distant from the abovesaid mill.

60 acres of cedar swamp, that has not been worked in, situate in the township of Deptford, on the Main branch of Morris's River, called Scotland Branch, nearly adjoining Jacob Frease's saw-mill.

104 acres and a half of cedar swamp, in Deptford township, on a branch of Great Egg-harbour river, called Faraway, it lies contiguous to a good transportation, being about three miles from said river; it lies in three surveys, and may be divided to suit the purchasers.

20 acres of tide meadow improved, of the richest and best quality, all under good bank, and part of it fit for grass seed, at the mouth of Raccoon Creek, nearly opposite the town of Chester.

1000 acres on Absecon Beach, affording very good pasture, and is an extraordinary place for raising and keeping cattle, horses, and sheep, and part thereof well timbered with red cedar.

835 acres on Brigantine Beach, having the like advantages; also a dwelling-house and other improvements.

1500 acres of land and marsh, the greatest part thereof the best kind of salt marsh, lying on the west side of Great Egg-harbour River, and on Gibson's Creek, and is an excellent place for raising and keeping stock; it lies in several surveys adjoining each other, and may be divided to suit several purchasers; there is also on said place a dwelling-house, with some improvements, and one of the best fishing-places on Great Egg-harbour River, where is caught great quantities of Rock, Perch, &c.

Also a tract of very good land, pleasantly situated on the River Delaware, in Sussex county, a little above Easton and Philipsburgh, and near the Marble Mountain, containing 185 acres, well timbered, part thereof improved, and is the plantation whereon Mordecai Winter lives; bounded by lands now or late belonging to Isaac and Joseph de Cow, Thomas Wetherill, and Daniel Smith.

6 acres on said Marble Mountain, some part thereof well timbered, and a large quarry of good marble therein, nearly opposite Easton; bounded by lands late Col. Daniel Coxe's, and by Delaware River, and lies very convenient to transport marble down said river to Philadelphia.

The purchasers paying part of the money down, may have time for the remainder, paying interest, and giving security, if required. Any person inclining to purchase, may depend on an indefeasible title, from HANNAH LADD, near Woodbury, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, of whom the terms of sale may be known.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of JOHN LADD, Esq; late of said county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, to be adjusted; and such who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make speedy payment to the aforesaid

HANNAH LADD, Executrix.

For NEWRY,

The BRIGANTINE JUPITER,

ROBERT SOUTTER, Master;

And will sail with all Expedition.

For Freight or Passage, agree with said Master on board, at Stamper's Wharff; or with CARSAN, BARCLAY and MITCHELL, who have for Sale, on very reasonable Terms, a large Quantity of Dry Goods, suitable to the Season, and a few Hogsheads of excellent bottled Porter. ¶ 4 W.

To be SOLD, or LETT, by the Subscriber,

A PLANTATION, containing 137 acres of good land, situate in West-Caln, and county of Chester; there are about 40 acres cleared, 12 of which is good meadow, the rest is well timbered; there are two good dwelling-houses, a double barn, a cooper's shop, with other out-houses, also a good stone spring-house, over an excellent spring, and a draw well at the kitchen door; there are 300 apple-trees, of the best kind of fruit, 100 of which trees bear plentifully; there is also on said premises a valuable merchant mill, in an excellent wheat country, with two over-shot water-wheels, two pair of good stones, for merchant work, 3 boulting-cloths, a winnowing mill, two screens, also hoisting utensils, of all sorts, the whole to go by water, and every thing fitting to carry on the business of millering, in the best order; there is also on said premises a very good saw-mill, drove by a flutter-wheel, lately repaired, both mills on the west branch of Brandywine, well known to be a large never-failing stream of water; there is also on said premises, two excellent seats for forges, with plenty of fall and water for each, in the driest season; it is likewise well situate for wood, about 9 or 10 miles from both Reading and Warwick furnaces. The whole will be sold together, or divided, as may best suit the purchaser. The purchaser, on paying part of the money down, may have a reasonable time to pay the remainder, without interest. The title is indisputable, and the whole in good repair.

Also to be sold, 100 acres of land, situate in East-Caln, about 4 miles from the above described premises, about one half of which is cleared, the remainder well timbered; the whole well watered; there is a log dwelling-house and barn thereon, about 4 acres of meadow made, and 5 or 6 more may be made, and all well watered, with a large stream. Any person inclining to purchase the whole, or part of the above premises, may view the whole, and know the terms of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living on the first mentioned premises. ANDREW CULBERTSON.

November 27, 1771. ¶ 12s.

Lancaster, November 19, 1771.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the 19th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-house of Ludwick Stone, in the Borough of Lancaster, the brick messuage wherein James Ralfe lately dwelt, situate fronting on Orange-street, in the Borough of Lancaster, with four lots of ground thereto adjoining, on which are erected several small tenements, fronting said street, which are under rent, a neat brick stable and chaise house; the said brick messuage is two stories high, hath four rooms on a floor, and is in good repair, with a good convenient brick kitchen, and other out-houses, a good yard, wherein is a well of fine wholesome water, and a pump, a handsome garden, neatly fenced and paled in, and the ends of the 4 lots are converted into a neat little orchard, containing a choice collection of fruit trees, &c. Also a lot or piece of ground, situate near the center of said Borough, well situated for public business, whereon is erected a large convenient stone malt-house, with good floors, a stone dwelling-house and stables, a very convenient vault for preserving beer cool and in good order, which last mentioned buildings may very easily be converted into a brew-house and malt-house, at a little expence; all seized and taken in execution as the estate of said James Ralfe, and to be sold by FREDERICK STONE, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, by way of VENDUE, at the late dwelling-house of Thomas Barnsley, Esq; deceased, in Bensalem, in the county of Bucks, on the 16th of this instant December, to begin precisely at one o'clock P. M. and to continue from day to day till the whole is sold,

A VALUABLE stock of milch cows, 4 yoke of working oxen, one pair is fatting, young cattle, sheep and swine, working horses, young colts, breeding mares with foal; also a fine stone horse, known by the name of *Young Merry Tom*, famous for getting fine colts; a great variety of farming utensils, such as waggons, carts, plows, harrows, drill plows, &c. a phæton, chair, and slay; a large quantity of good hay, Indian corn, green corn in the ground; also a great variety of valuable furniture, consisting of beds and bedsteds, with curtains of best kind, window curtains, mahogany book-case, with looking-glass doors, and looking-glasses and sconces, a repeating clock, with a mahogany case, mahogany and black-walnut tables and chairs, desk, &c. plate of various kinds, with a variety of kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Twelve months credit will be given, for all sums above Twenty Shillings, on giving good security, and all sums under, ready money; where attendance will be given by WILLIAM RODMAN, and GILBERT HICKS, Executors.

Also to be sold by private sale, five valuable Negroe men, and two Negroe Women, one of which has a young child. ¶

HENRY KEPPELE, junior.

Has imported in the last Ships from ENGLAND,

A NEAT Assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell upon the lowest Terms, for Cash or short Credit, at his Store the Corner of Arch and Fourth-streets, opposite the Friends Burial Ground. Tbc. 6 W.

For NEWRY, and LIVERPOOL,

The SHIP CHARMING SALLY,

JAMES COOPER,

MASTER;

A FINE, well built cedar ship, and is the compleatest ship now in the Irish trade, well fitted, and has excellent accommodations for passengers; will sail with the first flaxseed ships. For freight, or passage, apply to HUGH M'CULLOCH, or to the Master on board the said ship, at Mr. Andrew Hodge's wharff, above Arch-street. §

Baltimore, November 8, 1771.

For LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP *PRINCE of WALES,*

THOMAS MORRISON, Master,

HAS two Thirds of her Cargoe engaged, and will be ready to sail early in December; she is a stout roomy Ship, sails fast, is well accommodated for Passengers, and the Master well acquainted with the Irish Coast. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAMUEL and ROBERT PURVIANCE, or to said Master on board the Ship, at Fell's Point. †4w.

For LONDONDERRY,

The Ship *ROSE,*

WILLIAM DYSART,

MASTER;

WILL sail with the first vessels with flaxseed. For freight, or passage, agree with CARSAN, BARCLAY, and MITCHELL, or said Master on board, the south side of Stamper's wharff.

N. B. EDWARD FEAH is desired to come and pay his redemption money to the said Master, otherwise he will be taken further notice of. ¶ 5 *W.*

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